

SPORTS

PHYSICAL TRAINING DAY

On August 11, Physical Training Day, the entire nation turns into one mammoth stadium, with contests held in sports arenas, squares and streets.

This is an annual occasion, but the present one is significant in that it is held prior to the Friendship-84 major international event opening on August 18 in Moscow and Tallinn.

Now there are 87,500,000 people going for physical training and sport under coaching guidance in this country. 3,000,000 more than last year. Among the more popular sports are athletics with 7,000,000 people practising it on a regular basis, volleyball (5,000,000), football (4,950,000), and skiing (4,500,000). There are 971,000 people practising national sports.

Days of the runner, skier and swimmer attended by anyone willing to do so irrespective of his age are gaining in popularity and scale. Entire families participate, evidence of which is the growing interest in the competition, "Father, mother and me—one sporting family". Millions attend the children's contests "The Little Ball", "The Golden Ring" and "The Contests of Lines".

The participants and guests of the 1980 Olympics called Moscow the most sport-minded capital, and not for nothing: operating there now are some 4,000 physical training groups afflicting 2,700,000 people. The popularity of jogging is forever on the up: there are now 118 city jogging clubs and another 600 locally.

One could cite many more figures indicative of the advancement of physical training and sport in this country, the important thing being their mass nature and accessibility.



Amateur runners competing en masse on the track of the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow.

Photo by Igor Litveyev

KEEN COMPETITION UNABATED

The 22nd of the 34 national football championships rounds made no real changes to the standings. There is acute competition for the leadership but there are no hot favourites. In fact, the teams are in a tight pack: none of the 18 is more than two points ahead of the closest rival.

The leaders are still Leningrad Zenit, with 30 points after outplaying near rivals Moscow Spartak 3-2. Spartak is now in

the third position, following defending champions Dnepropetrovsk Dnipro, who drubbed Rostov-on-Don Army Club 6-2. This is the second best top-scoring game of the championships.

Now some figures: 31 goals have been scored altogether. Eight games were watched by 100,100 fans. Top scorer, Zenit's Zheleznikov netted 16 goals, followed by Dnipro's Protasov (13) and Andreyev of Rostov Army Club (11).

Gennady LEONOV

NEW CHAMPIONSHIP FORMULA FOR BRAZIL?

The Brazilian football federation is planning a radical change in its national championships for two reasons: declining interest in football in the country and the need to perform successfully in the 1986 world cup to be held in Mexico.

If the project is ratified by the team managers, 20 teams will

battle it out in a two-stage championship at a rate of one tournament a week. Monthly training sessions are planned for the national team in preparation for the world cup. A new post of "selector-coach" will be set up to assist senior coaches in selecting talents for the national line-up.



The USSR-1 rugby team beat West Germany 50-15 at an international tournament to match the USSR Federation Cup.

Photo by Pyotr Serpyev

Unsporting Olympics in Los Angeles

A few words cannot describe the essence of the Los Angeles Games. On the one hand, this was a competition of strength, speed, agility, boldness, endurance, etc.; on the other, the Games were used as a tool in the hands of big business which turned it into a means of advertising and profit-making part of the presidential election campaign, an occasion to demonstrate the American way of life and a pretext to slander and insult the countries which chose not to participate in it.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL TOURNAMENT

Only one Olympic record was established in the weightlifting contest which drew 209 entrants: in the under-90 kg division Romanian Nicu Vlad totalled 392.5 kg; the other results are far inferior to the top standards in the world today. Thereafter, Vlad conceded that he might not have won the gold if the top Soviet weightlifters had competed. For his part, China's weightlifting senior coach, Huang Jiahtai accused athletes of the USSR, Bulgaria and the GDR (all the 1984 world championship titles belong to these nations) of using anabolic steroids, the banned bulk-building drugs, which allegedly forced them to stay away. He was seconded by the organizers of the unsuccessful weightlifting, who claim the world record holders feared the drug tests. To try to justify oneself in such circumstances would just be ludicrous. We would just quote the coach of the British squad, who said that the world record holders would have won, test or no test, since they had better training methods, and better equipment which gave them an edge.

THE JUDGES' RECORD INCOMPETENCE

In the individual gymnastic events, Romania's Ecaterina Szabo won three gold medals out of the four at stake, and China's Li Ning won three of the six gold medals in the men's competition. Szabo won most of the top awards — four—including the team gold.

According to newsmen (except the Americans) the Games were quite unsatisfactory to most of the participants. A West German gymnastics manager Helmut Mayer told "Der Spiegel" magazine that in fact West German female gymnasts spent their time preparing for the Games in vain. The weakest US

females made higher marks than their West German counterparts. The judging standards were issue at Games. The judges gave 51 scores in eight days in the women's and 33 in the men's events. By comparison, at the 1980 Games there were only such scores in the events.

ATHLETICS — A DISAPPOINTMENT

The athletics contest was unsatisfactory start. Some of the factors that made many of the results compare unfavourably with those registered a year ago at the first athletics championships in Helsinki — heat, snog and nervous difficulties plus domination of the omnipresent TV. A good example of this was the men's marathon which was run in compliance with the TV's paucity of wishes, not in the long but during the day, the heat was at its peak. The women's Olympic 400m night and in tragedy for a year-old Swiss runner Catherine Schiess, who came in fourth, nearly succumbed to a heart attack. A Russian team doctor, Igor I. said that one woman's pulse went on under such a load and yet they let her run.

Carl Lewis of the USA, who splendidly will with guide to his credit, which him closer to legendary "Thunder" four golds in the Games.

The women's volleyball was won by the Chinese. Yugoslavia won the tournament and, quite to the USA took the basketball award. The Chinese ladies' team were 1984 champions and this year they with the Yugoslavs and Americans they made the in the absence of their parts from the USSR and other socialist countries.

After 12 days of competition the USA has gathered 30 gold medals—17, China—17, Romania—17, China—17, West Germany and Italy—11 each. Canada and Japan have seven. Australia, Bulgaria, France and New Zealand also have secured one gold each. Yugoslavia so far has two gold medals. South Korea, followed by Brazil, Czech Republic, Austria, Spain, Morocco who are content with one each.

No. 63 (578), AUGUST 14-17, 1984

Price 5 kopeks

Konstantin Chernenko: we are not against good relations with USA

Konstantin Chernenko has stated that it is obvious to every reasonable being that further buildup of nuclear armaments, more so aiming to carry the arms race over to cosmos, brings humanity face to face with general nuclear calamity. In his reply to a letter addressed to him by Sean McBride, the well-known Irish public figure, one of the Lenin and Nobel peace prizes and Chairman of the World Peace Bureau, in which the latter outlines a number of ideas for the development of relations between the USSR and the USA, Chernenko states that McBride's determination to contribute to a general and complete disarmament, is in line with widely spread sentiments and world public opinion.

Looking on an aspect of McBride's letter which states that the declarations of the US president that nuclear war is senseless and that the earth should be rid of nuclear arms supposedly open doors for serious negotiations, K. Chernenko points out that the American side has pronounced a lot of words about peace and negotiations, however, all the factual actions of the US administration run counter to the professed desire for negotiations and for improving relations.

On our part, we have said often and again that we would like to have better relations with the United States, the Soviet leader emphasizes, but there should be a corresponding will from the other side. I believe that your conclusion, based on your rich practical and political experience, that sincere intentions from two sides and due preparations should provide a necessary and genuinely solid foundation for any talks between the USSR and the USA, is quite correct. We also hold this view.

K. Chernenko made it clear that the Soviet leadership is of the opinion that concrete deeds, not words, of the US administration can clear the way to normalization of the situation in our relations with the USA.



GEOLOGISTS—THE PROTECTORS OF OUR PLANET

Over the thousand five hundred experts from 100 countries discussed on about four thousand reports at the 27th International Geological Congress held in Moscow between 4 and 14 August this year.

Of particular interest were remarks by Australian and American scientists on the latest data into the oldest Earth's crust with the same iron-neodymium method considered very recent in tracing the history of the Precambrian. Data was based on the 4,200 million-year-old minerals found in West Australia which are reported to be the oldest known formations.

One of the most heated discussions centered around paleoceanology, a relatively new and dynamic field representing a merger of geology, physical and chemical oceanography, and marine biology. French and Soviet reports in this field were found to be especially interesting.

The World Ocean was also given considerable attention at the congress. One of the delegates pointed out that one day we will have no time to discuss the geology of continents. Sub-

marine geology sheds new light on the evolution of the globe and provides a better knowledge of the structure of the lithosphere and its development. The ocean bed has been studied for only 15 years and brought about a series of results remarkably changing many geological sciences.

"The present congress continues the already existing trend towards a more consolidated community of geologists who are becoming the protectors of the Earth," said Prof. E. Seibold of West Germany. "They will continue to provide mankind with mineral raw materials and continue to ensure rational use and management of the lithosphere and deeper layers."

DIPLOMATS IN LITHUANIA

A large group of foreign diplomats accredited in the Soviet Union arrived in Lithuania on August 12.

The guests visited Vilnius, the capital of the republic, Kaunas, the Michurin state farm, and Trakai, one of the most attractive spots for tourists, known for its lake and medieval castle. At the exhibition of economic achievements in Vilnius diplomats familiarized themselves with the development of different branches of the republic's industry and agriculture. A meeting was arranged with students and teachers of Vilnius University, one of the oldest in the country (it was founded in 1579).

Addressing diplomats, the Chairman of the Vilnius City Soviet Executive Committee Algis Vilekis said that it was a policy not to make Vilnius a big city, because its surrounding beautiful scenery we do not want to destroy. The population is 540

(Continued on page 2)

FROM ACQUAINTANCE TO A DIALOGUE



Mitsuko Shimomura, senior staff writer of the Japanese daily "Asahi Shimbun", recently visited our editorial office. Almost a year ago she was in the United States and for forty days she was publishing articles telling about the views of Americans about the Soviet Union and Soviet-American relations in "Asahi Shimbun". The coverage aroused active and broad response and "Asahi" readership asked the newspaper to arrange similar coverage from the Soviet Union. So, Mitsuko Shimomura has made a long trip to Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Soviet Baltic republics and Transcaucasia. (On page 5 is what Mitsuko Shimomura had to say to our correspondent Natalya Davydova.)

'Friendship-84' starts in Moscow and Tallinn

◆ The "Friendship-84" international competitions open on August 18 at the Big Sports Arena of the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow.

◆ Some 8,000 athletes will take part in the opening ceremony.

◆ Moscow will host (track and field (men), cycling (track), swimming, rowing, basketball, skeet and point shooting and field hockey (men).

◆ Tallinn will stage a sailing regatta, with Soling, Star, The Flying Dutchman, Tornado and Windglider yachts taking part.

◆ All the best sports facilities of the 1980 Summer Olympics will be available. Invitations were sent to the whole world.

Most of the stadiums were successfully tested prior to the "Friendship-84", which is an "A" category competition. For instance, the Big Sports Arena in Leningrad, hosting, on August 17, track and fielders was used for the Moscow open championships, during which Soviet athletes set two new world and a national record. Several days ago three world records were set at the Krylatskoye Olympic cycling track at a national competition in which the USSR team was named. The participants and guests of the tournament will be offered an interesting cultural programme. The organizers have also created all the necessary conditions for the successful work of the press. In all arenas, there are subpress centres where all necessary information will be available, and from where it can be sent to any destination.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms:

CANADA

- Periodica, Inc., C.P. 220, Ville Mont-Royal P.Q. H3P 3C4
- The People's Cooperative Bookstore 353 West Pender St., Vancouver 3, B.C. V6B 1Y3
- Ukrainska Knyha, 962 Bloor Street, West Toronto, Ontario M6N 1L6
- Troika Limited, 777, College St., Toronto, Ont. M5G 1C7

JAPAN

- Nauka Ltd., 2-30-19 Minami-Ikebukuro, 2-chome, Toshima-ku, 174, Tokyo
- Nissei-Toho Ltd., 4-5-16 Suido, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
- For Eastern Bookellers, Kanda P.O.B. No. 72, Tokyo 100-01

S.A.R.

- L'Etablissement Arabe Syrien pour la distribution des imprimés "Cham" Damas SAK

THAILAND

- Thaisol Co., Ltd., 390, Sam Suan, Sol 3 Rama 1 Road Bangkok

TURKEY

- Messrs Tamer Daglilar Yerebatan Caddesi Tasavvuklar sokak Bay og lu Han No. 5/2, Cagaloglu, Istanbul

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mezhdunarodnyye Knizhnyye. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian, as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

MN INFORMATION

moscow news

EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 19/2 Gorky St. Moscow, USSR.

Printed at the "Leningrad" Press Plant in Moscow, USSR.

Published Tuesday and Saturday. Index: 50078.

MN INFORMATION No. 63 (578)

Public discontent has been spread to the USA by the Reserve administration's intervention in the Central American crisis. This demo in San Francisco drew many of people who are tired of the Central American war and become another Vietnam.

Photo ADN-TASS

PROTEST ACTIONS IN PREPARATION

Washington. Preparations have begun in the USA to hold mass protest actions against the anti-popular military policy of the Reagan administration. The demonstrations will take place in Dallas, Texas, where the Republican convention is to open on August 20.

A coordinating committee has been set up which has started a wide campaign for involving the greatest possible number of Americans into the demonstrations. Preliminary estimates have it that dozens of thousands of people will come to Dallas from various parts of the USA. The main motions will be halting

the arms race, stopping US interference in other countries' affairs, reducing unprecendented military spending, doing away with racial discrimination, creating jobs for millions of deprived Americans.

Almost two-metre fences have already been built around the building where the convention will be held. Special task police units trained to disperse demonstrations are at the ready too. Prisoners from the local jails are hastily transferred to other state penitentiaries to have room for those who will be arrested during the coming mass rallies marching protesting militarism.

SERIOUS PREOCCUPATION

New York. The obstructionist policy of Washington in the matter of Soviet-proposed negotiations on preventing misadventure of space causes serious preoccupation in the United States. An editorial in "The New York Times" testifies to this fact.

The USSR is for a complete ban on deploying any arms in space, beginning with anti-satellite systems, points out the

paper. In order to begin talks on the subject, it has offered a moratorium on their testing. But the White House refuses to agree to the Soviet proposal. Calling this position a mistake, the paper points out the cause: the USA is currently engaged in designing an anti-satellite weapon to be deployed by 1987. It will be tested against near-earth targets in the autumn of 1984.

SITUATION IN RED SEA

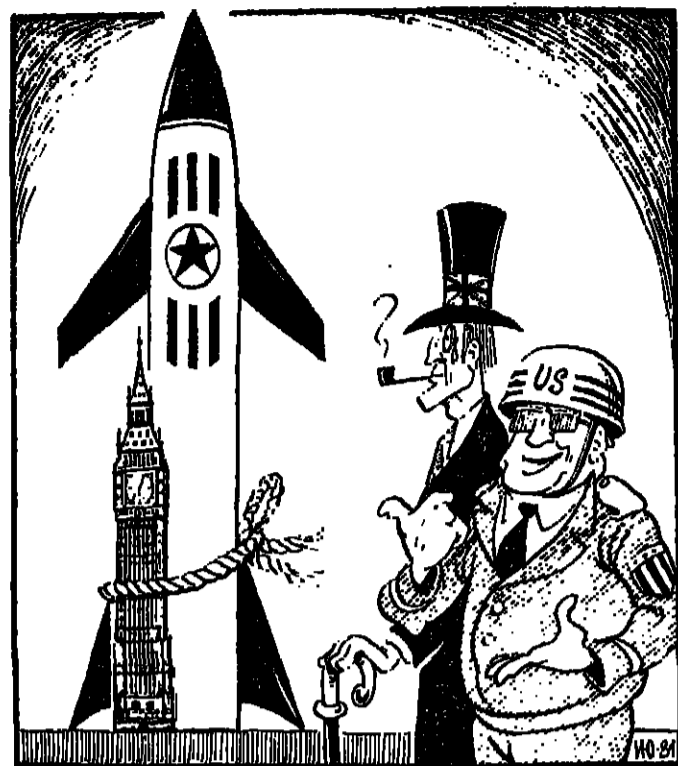
Cairo. A Polish cargo vessel had been damaged by a mine explosion in the southern part of the Red Sea. This brings to 14 the number of ships hit by mines in the Red Sea.

At the same time, no incidents have been reported over the past week in the northern part of the sea. The explosions in the Bay of Suez stopped after the Egyptian authorities tightened their patrolling of the ARE territorial waters and started to examine the ships passing through the Suez Canal. The navigation there goes on without interruptions.

Mining the Red Sea has been qualified here as a criminal act. President Mubarak of the ARE said the Suez Canal would be closed to the ships of the coun-

try which would be found a party to the mining. Noting the need to provide for the security of navigation in the Red Sea, observers, however, express anxiety over the fact that in addition to the independent actions by Egypt and other coastal states taken in this effect, Western naval forces become ever more active in the Red Sea. American, French and British warships being pulled to the region.

Red Sea countries resolutely reject the attempts to use clearing the mines as a pretext for stepping up foreign military presence in the region, one that is anti-Arab. It has been declared by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Abdulaziz Al-Dali.



A wonderful prop for your Big Ben...

Drawing by Yu. Ivanov

CHILE: MASS DEMONSTRATIONS

Santiago. Mass demonstrations protesting against the military fascist regime of Pinochet, have taken place in the Chilean capital. The demonstrators demanded to stop the killings of innocent people, violence and terror and to restore

democratic forms of government in that country. The demonstrators were met with police and troops who attacked them with firearms, batons, tear gas, water cannons and dogs. One man was killed, at least 14 demonstrators wounded, 35 arrested and imprisoned.

APPEAL TO CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

Ottawa. The well known Canadian Liberal J. Coultas called upon his country's government to speak for a freeze of nuclear armaments and not to resume the agreement with the USA on testing American cruise missiles on Canadian soil.

In his article in the "Toronto Star", Coultas, who for many years was a principal secretary to the former premier Trudeau, pointed out that the deployment in Western Europe of US Pershing and cruise missiles makes the war danger greater. He also condemned the attempts to carry the arms race over to cosmos.

FACTS and EVENTS

Indian security forces have network in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The state deputy minister K. P. Singh has told Parliament that five hundred agents were arrested.

The US Department of Energy has authorized talks to Japan of 189 kilograms of plutonium "for research into nuclear power". This has been learned from a letter addressed to President Reagan and signed by 15 Congressmen.

Peru's Second Vice-President Javier Alva Orlandini, nominated for the post of president at the 1985 elections, has proposed a meeting of heads of state of Latin America to find a solution to a most critical problem — foreign debt, which has now topped 350,000 million dollars for all the nations in the region.

A group of armed extremists led by notorious Marxist Meir Kahane of American descent tried to take by force one of the main Moslem shrines in the eastern (Arab) part of Jerusalem — the Al-Aqsa mosque.

Egyptian authorities have decided against holding the Egyptian-American war game code-named Bright Star, originally scheduled for the end of the year.

Planetary meetings have begun at the International Conference on Population. Simultaneously the Conference main commission has gone into session. It will formulate recommendations for their subsequent implementation as part of a world population in the area of the population.

A plane hijacked in Iraq carrying 280 Muslim pilgrims has landed in Cairo airport. The plane was originally bound for Saudi Arabia but the hijackers forced the crew to change course. Over the past few months this is already a third plane of the Iranian Airway hijacked to Cairo.

DIPLOMATS IN LITHUANIA

(Continued from page 1)

thousand, parks and public premises make up 40 per cent of the city area. A State Prize has been awarded to the architects of the Znamenskaya suburb, while the architects and the builders of another residential area, Lachna, received the Lenin Prize in 1974.

The diplomats were received by Antanas Baranavicius, President of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR.

The trip was arranged by the Protocol Department of the Lithuanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vladimir BRODESKIY, our special correspondent.

WE LEARNED ABOUT AN AMAZING LAND

Paris. Several French Citroen cars, many of which were built half a century ago and bear the inscription: "Paris-Moscow-Paris", have lined up on a green field in a small town on the side Paris.

This parade concluded nearly 7,500 km automobile race from Paris to Moscow and back. Its participants, leaving Paris in three counter-revolutionary camps in the north-eastern province 13 people were killed, while another died in a blast of a car in the city of Peshawar.

It is pointed out that the rivalry between the gangs of the Soviet country and the power and authority to use the USA and other



American marines reinstalled a poster on the demand of the Nago authorities. This poster appeared not so long ago at the gates of Camp-Navarro, the US base in Okinawa, following an incident in which American soldiers shot at a local civilian truck — just for fun. Cases of the misbehaviour of Pentagon troops stationed on the Japanese islands are becoming more rampant, and this poster can only be regarded as a protest against both US military high-handedness and the official Japanese policy which has placed country at the mercy of the Pentagon.

Science and technology

Strong as steel

Known in the north of Mexico as Spanish moss, this plant looks like moss, but botanists relate it to pineapples. This unusual plant of scrublands has attracted of late the attention of experts. But not with its affinity with pineapple but the quality of its fibres. A rope made of such fibres is as strong as a steel cable. If a glass flask woven with such fibres suddenly falls down it won't break. Therefore, experts suggest that Spanish moss be turned into technical crop and grown on plantations.

Ancient treatments for headaches of our time

The remnants of the world's oldest mental hospital, founded 3,500 years ago, have been found not far from Cairo. As it follows from the finds of archaeologists, it applied the methods which have retained their importance up to this day. Thus, ancient physicians used for treatment soothing music, sleep in fresh air, medicinal herbs and so on. Scientists believe that when fully deciphered old Egyptian treatments will be applicable even today for curing some nervous diseases.

AN INTERESTING PROJECT

Preparations are under way to use for economic purposes the famous Qattara depression in the Libyan Desert of Egypt. A big group of experts has been asked to work out a project for connecting the giant depression exceeding 20,000 sq km, with the Mediterranean with the help of a canal.

The project is based on the fact that the depression lies 135 metres below sea level. In view of this fact, the canal will be supplied with a hydropower station whose turbines will rotate under the pressure of the water flowing into the depression from the sea. According to estimates, the depression will never be filled to overflowing, since water will be evaporating fast from its vast surface. The Qattara sea is expected to entail a rise in the subterranean water level. Intensive evaporation will cause regular precipitations.

Heart transplant to a girl

A heart transplant to a patient who is believed to be the youngest ever to undergo such an operation, was performed at a hospital in Britain. The heart of a Dutch boy was transplanted to a 14-year-old girl. The operation which lasted 5.5 hours was followed by another one two days later. Last Friday the girl's parents were allowed to see their daughter who had suffered from serious valvular disease of the heart since her birth. Now the girl feels better.

OF INTEREST

Musical marathon

Pianist J. Miller, Switzerland, has declared that the class of musicians should be primarily determined by the speed with which they play. His statement was accompanied with a practical demonstration: a real musical marathon when he played a big work consisting of one million notes for 13 hours 8 minutes and 15 seconds. Specialists do not believe in his "record" very much; when one plays at such speed it is difficult to be sure that the pianist does not

leave out whole places. Any- way, the author of the new theory claims that he can very well be included in the category of extra-class musicians.

Walking on walls

This very simple game was invented in Japan and has spread fast in many countries. To million Japanese "walkers" and several million from Hong Kong have been sold in the United States. What is such a small ball of sticky rubber with eight legs. The legs are distributed in such a way that when the toy is thrown on an even

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

DISARMAMENT AMERICAN STYLE

A PRAVDA political observer comments on a recent San Francisco speech by US presidential security adviser Robert McFarlane, specifically his contention that the USA was unilaterally disarming in the 60s and 70s. But what has this happened to over 1,000 ABR launchers, over 650 submarine ballistic missile launchers and nearly 700 heavy bombers? Clearly, presidential security adviser should know that while in 1960 the US strategic means could deliver to targets some 2,000 nuclear charges by the late 70s, through the deployment of missiles with individually targeted warheads, this number topped 10,000 units. Simultaneously under way was a programme of qualitative improvement of the nuclear forces: the missiles accuracy was being improved and retargeting systems were being introduced. In the same period the USA conducted a speeded-up development of air, sea and ground-based cruise missiles whose mass deployment started in the early 80s, the paper points out.

SAVE SPACE FROM WEAPONS

In an article under this title SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA observer A. Mozgovoy writes:

In its Statement of June 29 the Soviet Government offered the American administration to agree on banning and eliminating a whole class of arms—offensive space weapons, including anti-satellite and anti-missile systems, as well as any means of ground, air or sea basing meant for destroying targets in outer space. To create good conditions for dialogue, it is offered to establish a moratorium on testing and deployment of such weapons on a mutual basis.

The Soviet initiative has clearly confused Washington. The eternal Hamletian dilemma, To be or not to be, has been turned by Washington into: Profitable or not? On the one hand, the White House, which earlier frustrated all talks with the USSR on disarmament, would like in the year of presidential elections to show its peaceability. On the other, since the present American administration has, in the words of "The New York Times", a revulsion towards problems of curbing the arms race, efforts are being made to keep such talks at bay. Hence are the political stunts shown now in Washington, the paper points out.

AFRICA'S DIFFICULT PATH

An analysis of the current situation on the African continent is made in IZVESTIYA by Anatoly Gromyko, a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and by professor E. Obiminsky.

Out of the 31 countries which are classified by the United Nations as the least developed, 20 are found in Africa. About 8 per cent of the continent's population live in virtual poverty. There are 70 million unemployed. Africa's population should double by the year 2000 to exceed 800 million while only 60 per cent of the required food will be self-provided.

Many African countries suffer from external debts. Nigeria's debt is 23,000 million dollars while debt servicing has gone up from 4 per cent of her export earnings in 1980 to 30 per cent in 1984. The per capita debt in many African countries is higher than in Asia and Latin America.

The writers say all this is a result of the type of relations existing between Africa and the West—neocolonial in their form and nature.

AN ALLIANCE OF RACISTS

Throughout all the aggressive wars that Israel waged against the Arab neighbours South Africa provided her with money and armaments, writes A. Butskiy in SOVIETSKAYA INDUSTRIYA. In their turn, the Israeli military lavishly share with their South African counterparts the experiences gained in the course of the hostilities, punitive operations against the Lebanese patriots and raids of Palestinian refugee camps.

None else than Israeli experts took up the training of the South African Army and police after the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) began its armed struggle against the South African invaders in Namibia. Israeli experts visited South African border areas and shared with their colleagues the experience of fighting the patriots of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The collaboration of the two countries in developing own military industries and enlarging their war arsenals is growing more extensive every year.

VIEWPOINT

ASEAN 17 YEARS AFTER

In 1967 ASEAN, a regional organization, was founded by Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Singapore with the aim of promoting economic and cultural advancement. Brunei recently became its sixth member.

What is the organization's record so far? According to official figures, over the past decade trade between ASEAN members has risen from 1,800 million dollars to nearly 15,000 million. They are now involved in several joint economic projects, and discussions are afoot on various proposals for collaboration among banks and specialized state-run enterprises.

Notwithstanding the fact that in recent years their economies grew faster than those in other developing countries the South-East Asian nations are still going through serious economic difficulties, like inflation and unemployment. The reason is their one-sided orientation towards the capitalist world, primarily the USA and Japan, whose capital is now predominant in those countries. Neocolonialist and financial tentacles of the trans-

national corporations prevent the association from settling its socio-economic problems. By the end of last year their foreign debts to industrialized capitalist nations amounted to 68,700 million dollars. Although the ASEAN countries appealed to the last two summits of the seven most developed capitalist nations to iron out unequal trade and economic relations, this situation still persists. The industrialized nations only advised them to rely on the advantages offered by "free enterprise".

Though ASEAN is an economic organization, it is also compelled to grapple with military-political matters, or, more correctly, to fend them off. Embassies from Washington, Tokyo, London and other West European nations are drumming into the heads of the ASEAN leaders the mythical Soviet "threat", seeking to use the "defence" pretext to plunge them into military collaboration. Speculating on a non-existent "Kampuchean issue", they would

like to kill two birds with one stone—to restore a reactionary regime in Kampuchea and portray socialist Vietnam as an "aggressor".

In order to transform ASEAN into a military organization, Washington, assisted by Tokyo, is foisting on it the idea of a "Pacific community", an organization which would allegedly be called upon to promote the prosperity of the Pacific nations. The real intention though is to turn the association into a military organization on the lines of NATO.

Many ASEAN leaders resolutely oppose attempts to draw the association into any military-political bloc or grouping. Accordingly to the Indonesian newspaper "Kompas", South-East Asian nations regard the "Pacific community" as a political and economic trap.

All this is happening at a time when the ice of suspicion and distrust towards neighbouring Indo-Chinese nations is beginning to melt. For instance, Hanoi recently received a Thai delegation of parliamentarians

and businessmen. After his trip to Hanoi, commander-in-chief of the Indonesian armed forces, General B. Mardani announced that Vietnam offered no threat to the South-East nations.

That there are positive shifts in the position of the ASEAN states towards the Indo-Chinese nations is evidenced by the vicious attack levelled at their South-East Asian colleagues at a recent Jakarta meeting by US Secretary of State George Shultz and Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Regrettably, they succeeded in getting the ASEAN foreign ministers to pass a resolution on the "Kampuchean issue" — a resolution meant to disrupt normalization of the situation in the region.

This does not mean, however, that the positive process which has just begun has been torpedoed. Sober-minded people in the ASEAN countries, who exert a growing influence on public opinion in the region, like General P. Balabano of the Philippines, former Malaysian prime minister Dahir Hussein bin Onn and others, continue to work for the promotion of the association's cooperation with all countries.

The leaders of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea at their recent summit emphasized that their doors were wide open for constructive, bilateral and multilateral talks with the ASEAN nations, and that they were working hard for such talks to begin. It is now the turn of the ASEAN nations to make their positive contribution to the normalization of the situation in the region.

Igor DANILIN



Round the Soviet Union

THE OLDEST INSTRUMENTS TO MEASURE TIME, DISCOVERED BY THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF LITHUANIA (A BALTIC REPUBLIC) DURING EXCAVATIONS NEAR THE FISHING SETTLEMENT SVENTOI, ARE DISPLAYED IN THE MUSEUM OF CLOCKS THAT HAS OPENED IN KLAIPEDA. Many exhibits relating to various epochs were transferred to the museum by Lithuanian collectors. A big section has been set aside for the development of the modern watch industry — electronic and other instruments for indicating time.

FROM THE NEW ACADEMIC YEAR THE AZERBAIJANI INSTITUTE OF OIL AND CHEMISTRY WILL START TRAINING ENGINEERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND EXPLOITATION OF OFFSHORE DEPOSITS, IN DRILLING OIL AND GAS BOREHOLES IN THE SEA. Students will take their practicals in the Nefityanlye Kamal township built on piles, situated in the Caspian Sea, and on floating drilling rigs which extract natural fuel from under the sea bottom. Future engineers will have to develop the oil resources of the Caspian Sea and take every possible care of its purity. They will also work in the Soviet Extreme North and the Far East where prospecting work is conducted on the shelf.

Hay pumped through pipelines

The collective farm of the Bazulei village, situated in a high mountainous district of Georgia, has begun receiving loads of tightly pressed hay from alpine meadows. The "pneumatic mail" delivers them to the farm from the steep slopes inaccessible to tractors.

The automatic machine for the transportation of hay, developed by experts from the Georgian Agricultural Institute, is pressing coarse fodder and in a few minutes dispatches it over a distance of up to 2 km by a flexible airduct.

Until now the use of natural alpine hayfields entailed great difficulties. The new airduct makes it possible to widely develop alpine hay growing.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

MAN AND DESERT

A seven-man research and sport expedition has successfully made 520 kilometers on foot to cross Karakum, the country's biggest desert, IZVESTIA reports, making special emphasis on the importance of the results obtained, which, as it puts it, "can hardly be overestimated".

Development of desert territories is one of the main trends in the economic policy of the Soviet Central Asian republics. Hundreds of thousands of people — geologists, geographers, botanists, meteorologists, gas producers, construction workers, land reclamation, animal farmers, etc. — have already been working in deserts, and searching for ways to make their life easier was among the tasks set before the expedition.

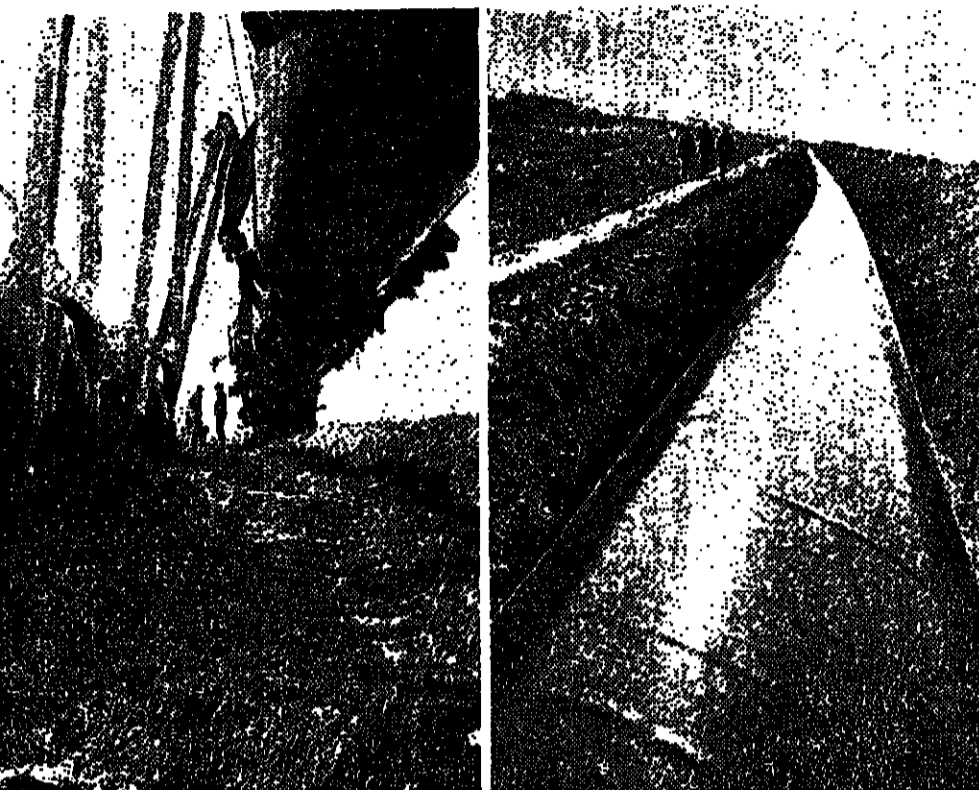
Of course, deserts and desert ecology have long been studied by Soviet scientists, and much has already been done. In Ashkhabad, for example, there is an international school-seminar for foreign experts who are offered ample opportunity to study Soviet experience in the fight of deserts. Yet, a better knowledge is needed of how man's life in the desert can be made less unpleasant.

Now the expedition has provided new data on the physiological and biological mechanisms involved in man's behaviour in the conditions of overheating and inadequate water supply, a sphere in which a more complete understanding is most desirable.

WHEN THE SIX-YEAR-OLDS GO MARCHING TO SCHOOL

Many Soviet children will start school this September at the age of six instead of seven, G. Serdyukov, Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Science and director of the Children's and Teenagers' Hygiene In-

ANOTHER BIG GAS PIPELINE IN OPERATION



The photos show some stretches of the pipeline under construction.

Gas is now flowing through the 3,000 km long transcontinental gas pipeline Urengoi-Centre 1. The contractors built the line across over 900 km of marches, 500 big rivers such as the Ob, Kama, Volga and Don. Over 110 million cubic metres of earth has been moved, including 2.5 million cubic metres of rock in the Urals. The pipeline project, completed six months ahead of schedule, has crossed thirteen regions and au-

tonomous republics in the Russian Federation. The Urengoi-Centre 1 project is the fifth in the system of big transcontinental lines running from Western Siberia to the European part of Russia. The sixth—Urengoi-Centre 2—is still under construction. The seventh line will be built from Yamvurg to the centre of the country. In future the Arctic village of Yamvurg is expected to considerably boost Siberian gas production.

UNIQUE POWER TRANSMISSION LINES

A 1,150 kilovolt a.c. and a 1,500 kilovolt d.c. lines are being built in the USSR. The throughput of these lines of 4 to 6 million kilowatts will make it possible to transmit enormous energy from Siberia and Kazakhstan to the Urals and to the European centre of the USSR. It is becoming possible to use the resources of Siberian rivers to

meet peak loads in the energy systems of the European USSR, where the share of atomic power stations is increasing. The world's first 1,150 kilovolt lines extending from Ekibastuz to the Urals and to the country's centre are already under construction. Transmission of d.c. electric energy over long distances is

more economical than a.c. transmission. Their throughput may reach, depending on voltage, 6-12 million kilowatts. This brings about a reduction of electric losses, a more stable operation of power systems and a lesser consumption of non-ferrous metals.

The feasibility of 2,250-2,500 kilovolt lines is now being studied.

WITHOUT CRANES

The moorings of the ship in Baku (Azerbaijan), whose official reconstruction is over, are ready to receive ships with heavy cargo loading. There are no traditional cranes at the port. Dry-cargo ships will be loaded the same way. But instead of railway cars drive into the bay straight from the moorage. As a result, hoisting in the port will be twice as faster and it can be done by a lesser number of workers. The main thing is that it will improve the working conditions and the safety of cargo.

Finishing touches are being put in the GDR to the first ship from Caspian seas—the dry-cargo ship "Kosmopolit Katk Karayev", and the arrival of the fleet on the Caspian ship line is going on at a rapid rate. This year new dry-cargo ships adapted for the transportation of large-size containers can be seen at the moorage in Baku. The reconstruction of the oil-refining industry in Azerbaijan and the growing of production require more oil. Twenty tankers have been put into operation since the beginning of 1981.

AUTOMATION OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Specialists have started automating irrigation systems in Uzbekistan in the republic of the country's east. The G. Alim-Ali Canal, one of the best irrigation projects in the republic, will become a fully automated facility. A water-turbine control system is being developed for this purpose. All in all, it will control the irrigation regime over 100 hectares. Computers will be used to control the work of automatic hydrotechnical facilities located within a range of 60-80 metres. They will make water at a present level regulate the flow during floods and prevent emergency cases.

Electronics will ensure the rational distribution of water along the canal. The area of irrigated farmlands in Kazakhstan has exceeded 2 million hectares. Automatic systems are being set up in all the zones of developed farming.

making their choice the researchers went to twenty-three districts of the region and studied the speech patterns of 200 villages. Acheim attracted them with its special customs, tales, legends and its language bearing traces of bygone times and also one that does not stop coming of new words and acquiring new features. At the same time, the speech in the village was typical for the entire Russian north area. The Perm linguists have done quite an outstanding job, having collected over two million quotations, about twenty-five thousand recorded pages, dozens of kilometres of magnetic tape registering the speech of seventy persons. The first three volumes have already been prepared for publication, to be followed by some nine more. The study will provide new data on the usage and relation between the literary and oral language to serve as a valuable aid for historians, psychologists, ethnographers and folklore scholars.

CAN A GLACIER BE FORECASTED?

Forecast of glacier advancement is one of the most complex conditions for development of alpine and Arctic areas. The complexity of the processes taking part in the glacier, the main feature being ready reaction to climatic and other outside changes, make it similar to living organisms. This is why using mathematical models in glaciology, the life of glaciers. But forecasting express in strict mathematical formulas. But forecasting glacier behaviour is possible just the same, writes the SCIENCE IN USSR magazine. In the Pamir the glaciers have been most fortunate. In the Pamir the Medvezhyi glacier is known to make a sudden downward jump into its valley in 1963. Its subsequent movement took place exactly as Soviet experts predicted — in ten years. Making forecasts, writes the glacier areas and for the entire globe, requires a most complete description of the actual state of the glaciers. Whence the importance of the information contained in the atlas of world snow and ice resources prepared by the Soviet scientists.

AN UNUSUAL LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

The language glossaries of Pushkin and Nekrasov famous 19th-century Russian poets that have been compiled by Soviet scholars, are well known. But one work of dialect experts in Perm University, in the Urals, can hardly have anything like it in Soviet or world linguistics, writes the ZNANIYE-SILA magazine. For several years already the Perm scholars have been studying the language talked in one village. The village Acheim is located in the upper reaches of the Vishera River, a tributary of the Kama River. Before

Places to visit

St. Dmitry Cathedral in Vladimir

Like many other old Russian towns, Vladimir stands in a very picturesque locality. Its older, historic part is on the steep bank of the Klyazma River, from where a magnificent field stretches as far as the eye can see.

In the centre of this ancient Monomakh City stands the monumental Uspensky Cathedral. To the right is St. Dmitry Cathedral and the old Rostislavskiy Monastery.

The St. Dmitry Cathedral was a masterpiece of ancient architecture erected between 1184 and 1197. Of magnificent and beautiful proportions, it is covered with ornaments that create the impression of a fine lace beard of only legends, tales and folk tales. Samples of these ornaments are shown below.



FROM ACQUAINTANCE TO A DIALOGUE

(Continued from page 1)

I don't know of any attempt to establish a dialogue between a specialist from a third country to poll several dozen people in one country to learn their attitude towards a country, Mitsuko Shimizu said. However, Soviet-American relations mean much more to me. On the one hand, Japan is our ally, on the other it is one of our neighbours — a fact which arouses much interest in me towards your country. Soviet-Japanese relations go worse, including economic links. In addition, Japan which has lived under a sort of allergy to weapons, and to the "nuclear" itself. Therefore, it is not surprising that Japanese have a sharply negative feeling towards the situation in the Pacific which has resulted from the preparations sponsored by the Reagan administration. I am far from thinking

that my job would change the world, but being a journalist I would like to do it. I can serve as a bridge between the two nations.

I have learned much during my visit to the Soviet Union. I knew that the Soviet Union lost 20 million people in World War II. But only after I had visited the places where the war took place and talked to people who lived through it, that I understood why the Soviet people hate war so much. All the people I talked to told me without a single exception, that the two powers, the USSR and the USA, can and must live in peace.

They do believe that ordinary Americans are fine people too. I think that the Soviet view of Americans is rather mature. I was very much surprised to know that Soviet people have better knowledge about Americans than the Americans have about the Soviet Union. This is true of both the younger generation and the old. America have a very vague idea of the Soviet

Union, lack of knowledge is always known to be a source of mistrust and fear. I think it is very important for Americans to understand that people on this side are simple people too.

In the USA I met many people who had visited your country, and usually they did not have much against the Soviet Union. More contacts between the two countries are desirable, and not only between VIPs, but students and people of science and art as well.

When in the USA, I found out that Americans are simple people; suffice them to get to know a neighbour or the person they are talking to and hatred turns into friendship.

In Moscow I have visited several American friends. They say they enjoy being in the Soviet Union. I think it is a very natural reaction to what they see. My talks with Soviet people will form the subject of several articles I'd like to publish in "Asahi Shimbun" and of a book I intend writing.

Natalya DAVYDOVA

Science and technology

EXAMINING THE HEART WITH A RADAR

A device capable of visualizing biological tissues by means of microwaves has been designed at the Institute of Electronics and Computer Technology of the Academy of Sciences of Latvia (a Soviet Baltic republic). It can be used to examine the heart and other vital organs. A sensor with two tiny aerials sends, upon making a contact with the human body, signals and receives the echo reflected by various organs.

This device helps make the form and parameters of movements of the heart muscle, evaluate the elasticity of arteries, locating impaired sections in them. The whole procedure takes a few minutes. Data are immediately analysed by a microcomputer.

The device, known as the biological echoradar will be used, according to specialists, in clinical practice along with X-ray apparatuses, echoradiography, etc.

LASER AS A PILOT

No matter how thick is the fog over a river, the rays of the new navigation radar are seen clearly. Guiding its bearings by the rays the helmsman confidently steers the ship along the most complicated channel.

The Glissada system, designed in the USSR, has already made a good showing with aviators. Many countries have bought a patent for this reliable all-weather device intended for improving existing air terminals and runways. More than 40 routes will be serviced by jumbo passenger planes this year.

In conditions of poor visibility the ship inevitably has to reduce speed. At night the lights of a populated area serve as a handicap and the luminous signals, by which captains steer their vessels, become almost indistinguishable, and this too leads to a slow-down.

Zooming into the sky vertically the ruby beam of a laser cannot be mixed with anything else. It is well seen from afar in any weather. If the ship goes exactly along the channel, the beam is strictly perpendicular to the horizon. Glissada turned out to be indispensable especially for piloting ships under bridges, through the locks and canals.

VIEWPOINT

AEROFLOT—A MAJOR WORLD AIRLINE

Mikhail CHERNYSHOV

Last year Aeroflot conveyed 108 million passengers, 3 million tonnes of cargo and sprayed over 100 million hectares of farmland and forests. Even judging by its performance for the first six months of this year, the airline might slightly exceed this last year's target. In fact, it is not an exaggeration to assert that Aeroflot's performance is higher than of other airlines.

Three-fourths of all Aeroflot's passenger traffic is serviced by the second and third generation planes—IL-86, IL-62, TU-154 and TU-134. The present level of performance means that every second or third Soviet citizen flies Aeroflot at least once a year. Much is explained by the fact that Soviet domestic air fees are two to three times lower than those offered by West European or American airlines.

One of the most remarkable features of development is that there is no longer any need to develop air services where planes lose their advantage over other means of transportation. Though air routes continue to be developed eastwards and northwards, it is hoped that even medium-sized towns of the Far East, Siberia or the Far North would be capable of receiving multiseater planes, and there are plans for a considerable updating of existing air terminals and runways. More than 40 routes will be serviced by jumbo passenger planes this year.

In August, Sheremetyevo, a Moscow airport, marked its 25th anniversary. It was built with an eye on large-scale international traffic. In 1950 Aeroflot's routes connected 23 countries, having slightly more than 200 thousand kilometres of services.

Today Aeroflot flies to 118 destinations in 95 countries, with over 700 thousand kilometres of international services. This year Aeroflot will fly four million international passengers and 100 thousand tonnes of cargo. Just compare these figures with those cited above and you will realize that domestic services have always been of major importance for Aeroflot.

The USSR runs several civil aviation educational establishments, including the world's only Academy of Civil Aviation in Leningrad, three engineering institutions and two higher training schools for pilots. There are also twenty secondary specialized institutions providing training for both Soviet and foreign flying and ground personnel. The Kiev Civil Aviation Engineering Institute has already trained 1,200 specialists for 65 countries. Last March 87 graduates from 18 countries were awarded the Institute's diplomas.

The Soviet Union is an exporter of various aircraft technology. The Mi-8 helicopter has been very popular: over a thousand of them have been sold to 40 countries. It is now being replaced by the Mi-17 which is also capable of carrying four tonnes of cargo, but with a better performance, a speed of 240 kph and a 400 km range. The latest generation of Soviet heavy helicopters is represented by Mi-26 which is capable of lifting up to 20 tonnes of cargo.

Soviet improvement drive covers the whole range of aircraft technology—from the most powerful to the latest craft.

EXPRESS-2 SELLS TICKETS

A new electronic system for tickets for long-distance trains, the Express-2, was put into operation in

city's booking clerks using electronics in 1972. All 600 booking offices daily served nearly 10 million passengers were coupled to Express-2 system. The Express-2 will increase the scope of services — 400 railway ticket booking offices are opening in the capital. The use of electronic computers will make it possible to sell 50 tickets per second. The memory of the system stores data on available seats in 320 trains, the new Express-2 can cope with 3,000 trains. The number of requests processed per day has grown from 100 to 1.5 million.

At present the Express-2 system serves all booking offices in the city but soon the sphere of its activity will spread to the railway stations and stations of the Moscow region.

Similar systems will be set this year in two biggest Soviet cities—Kiev and Leningrad. Next on the list are big railway junctions. In this way a single all-Union automated ticket selling system is being formed to offer services to all main USSR railways.

OBTAINING VENOMS

Venoms are required not only for medicine but also for carrying out complex biochemical and genetic research. In the USSR most widely used venoms are those of gophers (Vipera Lebetina) and common vipers (Vipera Berus, Vipera Urtal, etc.). It was decided to obtain their venom in field conditions: naturally taken venom is better than the variety taken in serpent nurseries because it contains more biologically active substances. Several densely populated viper colonies were set up on marshes removed from human habitation. The expenses were minimal while the colonies pay back fast.



Some seven hundred young men and women are now holidaying at the All-Union International Students' Camp, "The Sea, Breakers", located in nice setting outside Leningrad. It has become long-expected home for foreign students studying in 35 Soviet educational institutions. A voucher for the camp is a sort of recognition of achievements in academic and volunteer work. All social functions at the camp including visits to places connected with the names of Lenin, discussions at the political club, meetings with young Leningrad graduates, etc., are marked by the spirit of friendship and solidarity. All this affords the students the opportunity to learn more about the Soviet State which will host the 1985 world youth and students forum.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

SVETLANA NEMOLYAYEVA AND ALEXANDER LAZAREV



It is an open secret that few actors are happy in family life. The causes are numerous. They are always busy, frequently away from home. Many actresses are afraid to have children, thinking they might miss their best roles while nursing a baby.

Indeed, actors know their colleagues who lead happily family lives and often envy them.

One such family is that of Svetlana Nemolyayeva and Alexander Lazarev both of Moscow Mayakovskiy Theatre. Their son, Alexander has graduated from secondary school this year and is bent on continuing the family tradition.

Nemolyayeva and Lazarev joined the Mayakovskiy Theatre when the company was led by outstanding artistic director Nikolai Okhlopov. The latter assigned the role of Ophelia in his production of "Hamlet" to Svetlana. He also thought of Alexander as a possible Macbeth.

For the last fifteen years the two have been working under the directorship of Andrei Goncharov.

Alexander Lazarev has played many different roles both on the stage and in films. Fate being always kind with him, he has never suffered from shortage of interesting roles in modern plays and classics.

One of his most successfully portrayed images which is still legendary, is in the play "The Man of Lamancha" for which people queue for days on end to secure tickets. In this play Lazarev portrayed a sad and noble image of Don Quixote and became so dear to the heart of the audience because he did not exactly play the Spanish bachelero, a medieval knight. He cut the image of a man whose heart is filled with generosity, kindness. These qualities do not lose their value with the passing of time.

Lazarev recently portrayed two more characters: that of Soviet poet Vladimir Mayakovskiy (in Mark Rozovsky's play "The Tall One") and of an elderly, famous writer summing up his life (in Alexei Kazantsev's "And Then the Silver Cord Will Be Torn...").

Both roles were played on the theatre's small workshop.

When performing in a small auditorium with the eyes of the audience staring at you so near, you have to be really sincere when you act. The mutual understanding and the atmosphere of trust that develop during the performance testify to the fact that Lazarev has achieved a professional perfection: he does not "represent" the characters; he "lives" them.

Svetlana Nemolyayeva mostly plays in theatre productions. However, a great part of her time has been taken by film and TV productions. She was an excellent Nastasya Petrovna in Dostoyevsky's "One Man's Dream"; she beautifully coped with two roles in extremely popular films directed by Eldar Ryazanov: "Office Romance" and "Garage". She also glided as Blanche in Tennessee Williams' "A Street Car Named Desire" and as Serafima in Mikhail Bulgakov's "Flight".

Svetlana has mostly played the roles of women who are not very happy in their family lives and have to cope with difficult, entangled situations... In all her roles be it of women tired of loneliness and lack of understanding on the part of their relatives, or of women who neither feel angry nor bitter and whose eyes are filled with kind and melancholic sadness... the actress has always projected the features which are inherent in herself, i.e., kindness, compassion and faith in a better future.

All the roles are carefully discussed during their "family councils". Each has his say, including the son. Everyone has his own experience and ideas, no matter young or old. This is very important in such a profession as acting, especially when an actor is trying to find the clue to a new role.

Natalya KUROVA

ONE PREMIERE AFTER ANOTHER

The Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre has opened a new 14th season.

It will be keynoted with the approaching 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The company will present several new productions.

The first will be K. Volkov's opera "Live On and Remember" based on the story by well-

known Soviet writer Valentin Rasputin. The artistic directors are Boris Pokrovsky and N. Kuznetsov.

Cooperation with composer A. Kholminov will continue. The company is staging his new opera "The Brothers Karamazov" based on F. Dostoyevsky's novel. Rehearsals of Rossini's "The Barber of Seville" are in full swing.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Excursions. The Moscow Excursion Bureau has offered a new route "Silhouettes of Modern Moscow". It gives an opportunity to see modern architecture, the Lenin Central Stadium, the Olympic Sports Centre, and so on.

Festivals. "The 1984 Highway Light" art festival is on in the Balkat Region. The gala opening concert took place at the central stadium in Bratsk. The festival will continue for a week. Prominent musicians and popular artists take part. They will give concerts in Ust-Ilimsk, Talshe, Ust-Kut and villages in the western section of the Baikal-Amur Railway.

'EUGENE ONEGIN' OPENING SEASON

The Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre is one of the first in Moscow to open a new season. As usual, the theatre begins with Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" — a regular feature on the theatre's repertoire since it was staged by Stanislavsky in the early 1930s.

Mozart's "Die Entführung aus dem Serail", an opera that has not been staged in Moscow for a long time, is the nearest first-night performance in September. It is directed by Professor Harry Kupfer, the chief director of the Berlin Komische Oper.

The theatre is preparing a special production for the International Festival of Youth and Students, to be held next summer in Moscow: the opera "Ophelia in Hiroshima" ("The Black Mirror") by the contemporary Japanese composer Yasushi Akutagawa. The main character is a young man who becomes a victim of the American atom bomb dropped on his native town.

The theatre's ballet company will take part in Sergei Proko-

fiyev's patriotic cantata "Alexander Nevsky". The production will also feature solo singers and the choir.

Already, in August the spectators may see the best productions of the current repertoire, including Tikhon Khrennikov's

opera "Dorothea", the opera "May Night" by the Russian classic composer Rimsky-Korsakov, and Rodion Shchedrin's ballet "The Hump-Backed Horse".

Igor KAZENIN



A scene from "Eugene Onegin".

Photo by A. Stepanov

WHAT'S ON!

August 14-17

THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 7 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performances of the Pushkin Opera and Ballet Theatre from Gorky. 14 — Tchaikovsky, "The Nutcracker" (ballet). 15 — Tchaikovsky, "The Sorcerer" (opera). 16 — Amilov, "A Thousand and One Nights" (ballet). 17 — Double-bill: Nikolayev, "Count Noulin"; "The Feast During the Plague" (opera).

Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 14 — Stravinsky, "A Soldier's Story". 16, 17 — Double-bill: Kholminov, "Vanka"; "Marriage". Lenin Central Stadium, Druzhba Hall. Melodrom fusion group. Tonis Magt and the Music Safe ensemble.

FILMS

Life is so Short (India, in 2 parts).

The story of three best college graduates, who arrived in Delhi to work and came face to face with social inequality and unemployment.

Cinema: "Pravda" (19 Leningradskaya St. Metro Tolstaya St.). Metro Tolstaya St. Olga and Konstantin (12 St. Tolstaya St.).

The life story of two old-aged people — a woman from a Russian village and a man from Georgia.

Cinema: "Udarnik" (12 St. Tolstaya St.). Metro Tolstaya St. Lenin Central Stadium.

Museum-Panorama "Mozart and Borodin" (38 Kutuzovskaya St.). An exhibition devoted to the 200th anniversary of the birth of Dmitri Dargomyzhsky (1813-1893). On display an edition of his poetry and prose. Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Kuznetskaya St. Exhibition Hall, USSR Academy of Art (21 Kropotkinskaya St.).

Exhibitions.

Museum-Panorama "Mozart and Borodin" (38 Kutuzovskaya St.). An exhibition devoted to the 200th anniversary of the birth of Dmitri Dargomyzhsky (1813-1893). On display an edition of his poetry and prose. Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Kuznetskaya St. Exhibition Hall, USSR Academy of Art (21 Kropotkinskaya St.).

Exhibitions.

Museum-Panorama "Mozart and Borodin" (38 Kutuzovskaya St.). An exhibition devoted to the 200th anniversary of the birth of Dmitri Dargomyzhsky (1813-1893). On display an edition of his poetry and prose. Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Kuznetskaya St. Exhibition Hall, USSR Academy of Art (21 Kropotkinskaya St.).

Exhibitions.

Museum-Panorama "Mozart and Borodin" (38 Kutuzovskaya St.). An exhibition devoted to the 200th anniversary of the birth of Dmitri Dargomyzhsky (1813-1893). On display an edition of his poetry and prose. Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Kuznetskaya St. Exhibition Hall, USSR Academy of Art (21 Kropotkinskaya St.).

Exhibitions.

Museum-Panorama "Mozart and Borodin" (38 Kutuzovskaya St.). An exhibition devoted to the 200th anniversary of the birth of Dmitri Dargomyzhsky (1813-1893). On display an edition of his poetry and prose. Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Kuznetskaya St. Exhibition Hall, USSR Academy of Art (21 Kropotkinskaya St.).

Exhibitions.

Museum-Panorama "Mozart and Borodin" (38 Kutuzovskaya St.). An exhibition devoted to the 200th anniversary of the birth of Dmitri Dargomyzhsky (1813-1893). On display an edition of his poetry and prose. Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Kuznetskaya St. Exhibition Hall, USSR Academy of Art (21 Kropotkinskaya St.).

Exhibitions.

Museum-Panorama "Mozart and Borodin" (38 Kutuzovskaya St.). An exhibition devoted to the 200th anniversary of the birth of Dmitri Dargomyzhsky (1813-1893). On display an edition of his poetry and prose. Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Kuznetskaya St. Exhibition Hall, USSR Academy of Art (21 Kropotkinskaya St.).

BUSINESS

LAUNCHING A JOINT PROJECT

Large scale festivities were held at the Bhilai steelworks, the pilot of the Soviet-Indian cooperation. The 150-tonne oxygen steel-making converter has been tested successfully. Putting it into operation makes an important stage in the works modernization to bring its capacity up to 4 million tonnes a year. The modernization is achieved jointly by Soviet and Indian engineers and technicians. Two more similar converters will be built at the works very soon. The construction of the Bhilai steelworks has laid the foundation for the development of bilateral economic relations between India and the USSR, allowing India to break through the economic blockade imposed on it by the West that attempted to interfere with the country's industrialization. TASS was told by P. R. Ahuja, former works director-general.

The 25th anniversary of the launching of the Bhilai works has recently been solemnly observed in India. Since its foundation it not only produced several million tonnes of cast iron and steel, but also trained dozens of thousands of highly skilled personnel.

Thanks to the USSR assistance the Bhilai works remain now the country's leading steel enterprise, stressed P. R. Ahuja.

SIBERIAN GAS GOES TO WEST BERLIN

The construction of a portion of the gas pipeline to supply natural gas from Urengoi (Western Siberia) to full swing in Friedrichshagen in West Berlin.

In November 1983 the houses of the city will be supplied with Soviet gas. This was reported by the technical director of the West Berlin Gasag firm which

had signed with the USSR an agreement on the deliveries of Siberian gas to West Berlin. The amount of gas supplies to the city, in accordance with the agreement, will grow annually. With the completion of construction work on all gas holders the pipeline will attain the design capacity in 1988.

Fishermen cooperate

Meeting in a more complete manner the demands of the CMEA member countries population for high-quality fish products is the purpose of the long-term programme adopted in Leningrad at the scientific and technological conference of the regional countries which considered the ways for developing fishing fleets and industrial fishing.

The document that has been signed determines the measures for raising the efficiency of the fishing vessels, the fuel and energy resources, as well as steps to reduce labour.

The cooperation programme provides for joint research into

efficient use and protection of the oceanic biological resources. Commenting upon the conference, the Deputy Minister of Fisheries of the USSR Yu. Bystrykh stressed that the meeting had been held within the context of the decisions adopted at the summit economic conference of the CMEA member-states. The long-term programme of cooperation that was adopted at the conference includes problems of building efficient fishing and search equipment, and faster ship repairs. Coordinated measures have been planned to contribute towards fish stock restoration.

A traditional exhibition of crafts (paintings, sculpture, drawings, etc.) by graduates from the Surikov Moscow Art Institute. Daily, except Monday and Tuesday, noon till 7 p.m. Metro Kropotkinskaya St. Buses 15 and 5.

Moscow Lokomotiv vs Zaporozhye Metallurg, 7 p.m.

Zaporozhye is a regional city in the Ukraine, centre of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, automotive, electrotechnical and chemical industries.

SPORTS

Track-and-field events. Lenin Central Stadium. 17 — "Friendship" international competitions. 10 a.m.

Taking part in this traditional tournament are athletes from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and other countries. Among them are Olympic, world and European champions.

Football. Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Dostoevskaya St.). 14 —

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 15 and 17. Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (daily).

WEATHER

August 14-17
Cool and rainy weather in Moscow and region. Wind NE, 5-7 mps. +0°-10° at night, +17°-19° during the day; showers with temperatures down to +12°-13°.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.
Tramways 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks.
Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.
Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.
Night 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter.
In Sverdlovsk plus 20 kopeks per kilometre.
Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 223-00-00.
Communal cabs (over 40 routes to the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

The deeds and plans of ICI

The ICI is discussing with its Soviet partners a number of projects in the chemical industry and agroindustrial complex. Robert Chitty, head of the Moscow representation of this British concern, told an MNI correspondent. The point is to organize in the Soviet Union, with the participation of ICI, the production of fodder protein from methanol. This product known under the trademark of "prutir" is used for fattening horned cattle, pigs and poultry. Partners continue technical talks on cooperation in the production of oil from polyamide plastics.

ICI signed recently an agreement with the Soviet Licensing on staging an experiment for using its method of minimal soil cultivation, which ensures a considerable increment of the yield of grain crops, specifically wheat. The needed toxic agents, the first consignment of which has already been delivered to the USSR are supplied by ICI, while fertilizers and seeds — by Soviet organizations.

Speaking about commercial contacts with the Soviet Union, Robert Chitty pointed out that 1983 was a record year in mutual trade. Goods turnover which is carried out within the framework of the five-year agreement signed in 1979 between the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and ICI grew by 60 per cent in 1983 compared with 1982. ICI is exporting to the Soviet Union dyes, chemicals for protecting plants, plastics. In its turn, the concern buys in the USSR oil, potash, plant protection chemicals, semiproducts for the production of dyes.

ICI has an agreement since 1976 on scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. In keeping with it the partners exchange information, delegations of experts, arrange joint seminars and symposiums. In 1983 ten meetings of specialists were held. Besides, as a part of this agreement the samples of products are tested and their results exchanged.

A PICNIC WITH A HELICOPTER

The trees planted in the Friendship Alley of the Dagomys tourist centre in Sochi, have grown up. They were planted by Yugoslav and Soviet specialists when the construction of this tourist centre had been completed.

Dagomys can accommodate almost 2,500 people at a time, says Vladimir Grebennikov, deputy director general of the Sochi branch of the State Tourist Committee of the USSR. Sochi is annually visited by 200,000 foreigners. Two-thirds come from socialist countries. The GDR is holding first place in their list (65,000), then comes Czechoslovakia (40,000).

Among the capitalist countries first place is held by Finland (30,000), then comes the FRG with 15,000 people.

The flow of tourists from Arab countries, Jordan and Syria, is growing. They came by chartered cruises. The airport in Adler, which is part of Greater Sochi, has directed routes to Beirut, Prague, Frankfurt on the Main, Düsseldorf and, via Leningrad, to Helsinki. Direct services make trips more pleasant. Thanks to the presence of

SOVIET RAIL (SZD) BRINGS ANY TRIP WITHIN YOUR MEANS AND MAKES IT MORE PLEASANT THAN YOU EVER THOUGHT POSSIBLE.

SZD coaches are provided with everything you need to travel in comfort. Cozy compartments, first-class service plus traditional Russian hospitality will contribute to your good mood and make your journey a relaxing and agreeable experience.

Every train within the Soviet territory is equipped with a dining car where you will be served breakfast, lunch and dinner; various hors d'oeuvres, vintage wines, juice, fruit, tobacco and sweets are also available.

Your expenses will be minimal, as rail is the least expensive form of travel.

Organized groups of 10 or more adult passengers are entitled to discounts on the services. Linking Moscow with Aachen, Hamburg, Bern, Oslo, Hoot van Holland, Paris, Vienna, Rome, Turin, Athens, Istanbul, Stockholm, Oslo, Helsinki, Copenhagen; or Leningrad with Cologne and Helsinki, or Kiev with Paris. Discounts amount to between 25 to 40 per cent of your ticket.

For further information on Soviet sleeping-car services please contact your nearest travel agent or Intourist office.

SOVIET RAIL WILL ALWAYS BE GLAD TO WELCOME YOU ABOARD THEIR TRAINS!



SOVIET RAILWAYS

LADA LEADING

The first Soviet automobile was driven on Iceland's soil thirty years ago. 250 Puchuk cars made the first tread into that country's market.

On the eve of the anniversary the Lada firm which sells Soviet automobiles, decided to find out about the Puchuk. Many of them continue serving well to their owners. Puchuk has been superseded by Volga,

Moskvich and by Lada, ten years ago. The Icelanders give this car its true value. For a number of years already it has been a successful rival to well-known Western firms. Lada is a sure leader in Iceland's market. More than 10 thousand Soviet automobiles drive there making up ten per cent of that country's auto fleet.

Contacts and contracts

Under contracts signed between Technopromimport foreign trade association and West German and British firms, the Soviet Union will receive equipment for the tailoring industry, three production lines for the manufacture of mayonnaise and four for the manufacture of margarine. In another development, the Swedish firm Alfa-Laval will supply the USSR with baking dairy industry equipment under a trade agreement.

Two new 25,000-tonne automatic navigation container carriers have been delivered to the Soviet customers by the Bulgarian Georgi Dimitrov shipyard. Under another contract the Linz-Koneburg shipyard in Austria will deliver six various ships to the USSR in 1985, including a river diesel with a seating capacity of 180.

Three research ships and several other vessels to investigate the marine shelf for oil and gas have been transferred to Soviet clients by Polish specialists at the shipyards in Szczecin.

Intourist news

We receive visitors we try to help them see something of the Soviet way of life. We arrange round-table discussions, friendship evenings, visits to industrial enterprises, schools, and kindergartens.

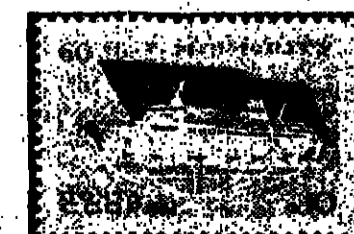
100 excursions take them to beautiful places within the city and region. They take part in excursions to the mountains with great picnics. A helicopter with about 30 people on board lands them within 20 minutes in Krasnaya Polyana to picnic in an alpine meadow. We are going to offer, provided doctors permit, aerobics.

Maria AMAROVA

Philately

Morflot anniversary

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a postage stamp to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the USSR Ministry of Merchant Marine, responsible for marine cargo haulage. The stamp costs 10 kopeks.



Jep 11 1984